The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, February 27, 1796. Number 49

NOTICE.

ALL *persons who have any demands against the estate of* SAMUEL JORDON, *deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested before the first day of April next, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay off the same on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs*

JOHN SMITH, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1796.

WHEREAS *the subscribers gave a Bond to William Phillips, late of Allegheny County, for one hundred and fifty pounds, due the 15th day of March next; and whereas the said Phillips has not complied with his contract we therefore give this notice, forwarning all persons from taking an assignment on said Bond as we will not pay it until the bargain is fulfilled.*

CONRAD KATZ.
JOHN METZGER.

St. Clair township, Allegheny County, February 19, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* JOHN ORMSBY, *jun. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them properly attested to*

O. ORMSBY, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1796.

GEORGE SAUNDERS,

RETURNS *his most respectful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, for the encouragement he has met with, and begs leave to inform them that he will return the week after the court, with his brother, when they will exhibit a variety of new Performances.* *Feb. 13, 1796.*

BY virtue of sundry writs of VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court-House in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, a certain *TRACT OF LAND*, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Hugh Sterling, Sorth and Ephraim Burns, and others, taken in Execution as the property of David M'Millan.—Also, one Lot No. 338 in the town of Pittsburgh, taken in Execution as the property of John Holker, William Turnbull, Peter Marmie, and Daniel Britt & Company.

JAMES SEMPLE, Sheriff.

February 20, 1796.

REQUEST all those in arrears for subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *to make payment by the 10th of March next.—Those who do not pay attention to this notice, must blame themselves with what will follow.*

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh, February 4, 1796.

TO BE LET,

A COMPLEAT *SAW MILL*, in good repair, for the term of one or two years, as may be agreed on, on Chartiers Creek, four miles from Pittsburgh, with a convenient Boat-yard. The mill has water during the whole year. If wanted a team may be had with the mill. For terms apply to

ROBERT BALDWIN.

February 8, 1796.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

JOINT SHINGLES.

White or Pine, for which the Cash will be paid on delivery. Any person wishing to contract, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1796.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has the disposal of sundry Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, some of which are deeded, and some held by warrants; also a Water Lot in Perry's Town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, an Island in the Allegheny river, and a number of improved Tracts on the north-west side of said river, all which will be sold on reasonable terms.

NATHANIEL IRISH.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1796.

A Table for 1796, shewing on what day of the month each day of the week will fall.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ffbuady	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
March	28	29	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
April	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
June	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
July	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
August	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
September	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
October	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
November	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
December	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES:

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for defraying the expenditure of the civil list of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding five hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and ninety two dollars, and eighty-five cents; that is to say:

For the compensation granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and ninety three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For the expenses of fire-wood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the Chief Justice, associate Judges, district Judges, and Attorney-General, forty three thousand six hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of Clerks of courts, Jurors and Witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the last mentioned fund, in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, Clerks and persons employed in that department, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twenty three thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand, nine hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, Clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand, four hundred dollars.

For expense of fire wood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, Clerks and persons employed in his office, five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, fourteen thousand, seven hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Register's office, (including books for the public stocks) two thousand, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Purveyor of public supplies, including his salary from the time of his appointment to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, three thousand, six hundred and ninety-four dollars, and forty-four cents.

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury department, (except the Treasurer's office) three thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of certain incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury department in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five beyond the sum which was appropriated, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several Loan Officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of Clerks allowed to several of the Loan offices, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by an act of the last session of Congress, ten thousand, one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, Clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For expense of fire-wood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, (including the rent of the General Post-office which is kept under the same roof) one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the War department, Clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the Accountant to the War department, six hundred dollars.

For compensations to the following officers of the Mint;—The Director, two thousand dollars;—The Treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars;—The Assayer, one thousand and five hundred dollars;—The Melter and Refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars;—The Chief Coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars;—The Engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars;—Three Clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper for the use of the Mint, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of labourers in the different branches of refining, melting and coining at the mint, eight thousand dollars.

For the pay of mechanics employed in repairing and making machinery for the Mint, three thousand, two hundred and sixty four dollars.

For the purchase of ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationary, office-furniture, and for other contingencies of the establishment of the Mint, eight thousand, seven hundred dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the former appropriations for the Mint, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, eighteen thousand, three hundred dollars.

For compensations to the Governors, Secretaries and Judges of the territory north west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing, patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by the late government, two thousand and seven dollars, and seventy-three cents.

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan children of Colonel John Harding, and to the orphan children of Major Alexander Trueman, by the act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late Major General Mercer, by the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, three thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six: and to satisfy certain miscellaneous claims, stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the fourteenth of December last, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars, and nine cents; that is to say:

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, twenty-four thousand dollars.

To repay David Lenox, late Marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, for payments made with the approbation of the Judge of the said district, to sundry persons for summoning Jurors to attend the district Court of Pennsylvania, upon the trial of sundry persons committed for high treason, two hundred and fifty-six dollars, and eighty-eight cents.

For the payment of a balance due to Lewis Pintard, agent for American prisoners in the city of New-York, during the late war, four hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and twenty-one cents.

For the payment of a balance due to the representatives of Thomas Smith, late Commissioner of the Loan office for the state of Pennsylvania, nine thousand and eleven dollars, and ninety-seven cents.

For the payment of a balance due to the representatives of Joseph Clarke, late Commissioner of the Loan office for the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, and three cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, other than those on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, and which shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

...nd be it further enacted, That the ...appropriations herein before made, ...be paid and discharged out of the fund ...hundred thousand dollars, reserved by ...of "making provision for the debt of ...nited States."

...ONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

...OHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

...roved, Feb. 5, 1796.

...EORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

...epofited among the Rolls, in the office ...e department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 3.

...R. W. SMITH reported a bill further ... extending the time for receiving on ...the domestic debt of the United States. ...roposes to extend the time to the 31st ...December next——Twice read and com...tted.

...Mr. Millege presented a number of peti...ns against the treaty,—from the state of ...orgia. Referred to a committee of the ...ole on the state of the Union.

...The bill making appropriations for 1796, ...s presented truly enrolled and signed by ...e Speaker.

...The bill to regulate trade and intercourse ...th the Indians was called up and after ...me debate recommitted, and the commit... enlarged so as to consist of a member ...m each state.

...Mr. Blount then moved the following in ...stance.

...That the above committee be instructed ...enquire, and report, by bill or otherwise ...ether any and what relief ought to be ...nted to persons claiming lands in the ...uth-Western territory, purchased from ...e state of South Carolina, which lands, ...ce they had been purchased, had been ...ded by treaty to the Indians.

...This motion was agreed to.

...The report of the committee relative to ...e Federal City was taken up in committee ...the whole, and after some desultory de...te, the committee rose, reported progress, ...d asked leave to sit again. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *February* 4.

...The house resolved itself into a committe ...the whole on the report of the committee ...favour of the memorial from the com...issioners of the Federal City. The report ...the committe recommends the guarantee ...a loan proposed to be obtained for the ...rpose of finishing the building of the Fe...al City. The committee of the whole ...uck out the sums of 500,000 and 200,000 ...llars—leaving blanks to be filled up when ...e measure shall come before the house in ...s last stages. The resolution was then re...orted, without further amendment: the ...ouse adopted the report, 57 members rising ...favour of the first resolution which con...ained the principle, and a committee was ...ppointed to bring in a bill.

...Mr. Harper rose to move three resoluti...ns intended to render the internal revenue ...ws of the United States less exceptionable. ...is first resolution, recommended a commu...ation of the tax from the commodity pro...uced, to the instrument producing, to ren...er it less oppressive and less liable to fraud. ...he second related to the mode of collecting, ...which he wished done by state Taxgathers, ...o render the collection more easy, effectual ...nd less expensive.—The third went to the ...ode of recovering the tax from delinquents, ...which it proposed should be done in the ...tate courts, in order to save the citizens ...rom the trouble, vexation, and expense, if ...rought to a distance from his home when a ...uit is instituted against him for non-compli...nce with the law.

...He made some observations directed to the ...nconvenience of the present system and to ...hew the superior advantages of the mode ...e proposed. We content ourselves here ...with stating the leading objects of his resolu...ions, and delay giving observations as to ...their merit till they come fully before the ...house. They were laid on the table

...Mr. Smith (S. C.) reported a plan for the ...gradual reduction of the public debt.—Re...ferred to a committee of the whole for Mon...day and ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, *February* 5.

...A report of the committee of claims on the ...petition of Lieut. Benjamin Strother, was ...taken into consideration. This refers the ...settlement of the claim of the petitioner to ...the accounting officers of the Treasury.

...It appeared that the petitioner had march...ed a number of troops to the army, on a ...rout on which there was no contractor in ...consequence of which Mr. Strother ha... incurred expences for the supply of the troops ...under his command. The vouchers for the ...charges had been destroyed by fire, which ...burnt the hut of the petitioner; all the evi...dence that he could now offer in suppot of ...his accounts was his oath. The report is ...founded on an opinion of the committee, ...that an account ought to be allowed on the ...oath of any person.

...The report occasioned some conversation, ...but was finally accepted, and a bill ordered ...pursuant thereto.

...The Treasurer of the United States' ac...count of receipts and expenditures for the ...War Department was read, and the usual ...number of copies ordered to be printed.

...In committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in ...the chair, on a report of the committee of ...claims, to whom had been referred a resolu...tion respecting a list of arrearages of pay or ...other emoluments, which may appear by the ...books of the Treasury to be due to the offi...cers and soldiers of the late army and navy ...of the United States, for services performed ...during the late war. The report is lengthy, ...and states various reasons for not instituting ...the inquiry proposed by the resolution.

...After some debate the report of the com...mittee of claims was agreed to.

MONDAY, *February* 8.

...A bill was reported for the relief of Mili...tia men lately wounded or disabled in the ...service.

...The bill for the compensation of the mem...bers of the Legislature, &c. was taken up ...in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburg ...in the chair.

...The first section of the bill provides that ...they have an annual instead of a per diem ...allowance.

...Mr. Giles moved to strike out the word ...*annually*, which was, after considerable de...bate, carried by a large majority.

...The committee rose, and were denied ...leave to sit again, and the bill was recom...mitted to the select committee.

...Mr. Harper gave notice that he should ...make a motion to-morrow respecting the ...sale of lands on the Ohio.

...Mr. Henderson moved a resolution in ...nearly the following words:

...Resolved that the committee of revisal and ...unfinished business, be instructed to enquire ...into the number of clerks that are employed ...in the Department of the Treasury, and the ...Department of State, and the War Depart...ment, and that they enquire into the num...ber of clerks that, in their opinion may be ...necessary for the services annexed to those ...departments and offices, and that they make ...report thereon. Agreed.

...the day for taking into consideration the bill ...for further extending the time for receiving ...on loan the domestic debt of the United ...States.

...The house resolved itself into a committee ...of the whole, read the bill, and agreed to it ...without amendment. The house being again ...resumed. Mr. Swift requested the bill might ...lie over till to morrow, as he wished to pro...pose an amendment.

TUESDAY, *February* 9.

...The bill to make a per diem compensation ...to the members of Congress was brought in, ...read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

...The report of the committee of ways and ...means on the propriety of reinforcing the ...existing provisions for the redemption of the ...public debt, was taken up in committee of ...the whole.

...Some conversation took place on the ...mode of redeeming the two per cent per an...num of the capital of the debt. A little va...riation is proposed by the committee in the ...payments of the quarterly interest combined ...with the two per cent of the principal—a ...variation to avoid the trouble of fractions ...in favour of the creditor. Some doubts ...arose, as to the propriety of the variation; ...which was made to amount, on calculation, ...to a very large sum against the public.

...The committee of the whole rose reported ...progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 10.

...At 12 there not being a quorum met, the ...Serjeant at arms was directed to compel the ...attendance of absent members. Immediate...ly after a quorum appeared,

...Mr. Hillhouse of the committee on the ...bill to regulate intercourse with the Indians, ...on behalf of that committee, asked the house ...to solve the question, whether the late treaty ...with the Indians can be considered as offici...ally before the house.

...Ordered to lie on the table.

...Adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS. *November* 15.

THE French army, commanded by General Lefebvre, consisting of from 25 to 30,000 effective men, after having driven the enemy from the banks of the Sieg, is preparing to cross the river, and if it should push on with an equal success, will meet with no obstacle till it reaches the Lahn, the Austrians having on that part of the right bank merely a few scattered posts of little importance. All their forces are now concentrated between Manheim and Neuwied. The republicans, by thus taking the enemy by their left flank, will bring about an useful diversion, and will prevent them from following up their early successes on the right bank of the Rhine. We have as yet no positive details of the operations in the vicinity of the Hundsprunk: all we can collect is, that the alarm of Treves was very great, insomuch that the administrators sought their safety by abandoning their posts; and orders were given to throw a supply into Luxemburgh, and put that important place in the best state of defence.

We learn that the Austrians are making great preparations at the Thal at Vallendar, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Ehrenbestein, where they are collecting an enormous quantity of boats of different sizes. By this it would appear, that they mean to attempt to cross the Rhine in that quarter.

The requisition of waggons in the countries recently united to France has been extremely successful, and the convoy with provisions and cloathing will immediately set out for the Rhine. During the last two days, several battalions of infantry have passed through this city for that destination.

Banks of the Rhine, November 7.

We have just learned from Dusseldorff, that the French are again in possession of Keyserfworth, and are proceeding towards Mulheim.

An army of about 30,000 men consisting of the division of Hartville, Lefebvre, and Hatry, which was posted in the environs of Dusseldorff, has just effected a very important diversion. It advanced at every point, to the right proceeding up the banks of the Rhine, to the left advancing by the mountains of the territory of Berg. The republicans drove the enemy from all their posts and by ten this morning were at Dentz opposite Cologne, from whence they will proceed to the Sieg.

We learn on the other hand that General Jourdan is close on the heels of the enemy in the environs of Bengen. It is presumable that the Austrians will be forced to recross the Rhine; and there is little doubt but that the recent successes of the republican General will be immediately followed up by new ones.

BASLE, November 14.

All negociations for peace are suspended at present. On the 9th inst. a messenger arrived from the Emperor, who delivered dispatches to Mr. Barthelemy; but the dispatches it is generally believed, related to an exchange of the Princess, daughter of Louis XVI. Hotels are preparing for Lehrbach, Minister from the Court of Vienna, and for M. Edelsheim, Ambassador from the Margrave of Baden. The deputation contribute nothing to accelerate a negociation for peace, which seems yet at a great distance.

A corps of 15,000 men arrived at Brisgau, and from the country of Baden, to reinforce the army before Manheim. The army of Clairfayt, before that town, consists of 55,000 men, which makes the besieging army amount to 70,0000.

A violent cannonading was heard all last night, and until noon this day; and reports are arrived of General Clairfayt having taken the fort of the Rhine, from whence the Austrians were already firing upon Manheim; at least we know that preparations are making to take Manheim by storm.

LONDON, November 18.

On Saturday morning last, three transports with troops, chiefly emigrants from Humbro', were driven on shore near Calais; about 250 of them were unfortunately drowned, from the vessels going to pieces; the rest to the number of 350, were saved, and it is hoped will not experience the same fate with those of their unfortunate companions who have fallen into the hands of the republicans.

A party of light-horse has paraded Parliament street, and Bridge street, every evening on which the treason and seditious bills have been agitated in the House of Commons.

An Armistice is said to have taken place between the Chouans and Republicans.

Merlin de Thionville, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 18th Brumair, declared, that all the reports respecting the armies of the Rhine, were false or exaggerated, "Our retreat, (said he) was made in the best order; and still we have a footing on the other side of the Rhine. We keep Dusseldorff, Manheim, and the head of the bridge of Neuwied. If the enemy consent not to peace he will be forced to it by two formidable armies."

(Applauses.)

The Austrians, under General Borose, have taken a fortified island in the Rhine, opposite to Thal; 700 French were made prisoners.

Three Milliards have been granted to the Executive Directory, to defray the urgent expenses of government.

Letters from Holland state, that the ferment continues at Amsterdam, where every day new troubles break out.

At Nimeguen, the whole municipality have resigned. An insurrection has taken place in that city; many houses were pillaged, and a great number of persons killed.

By accounts just received from Legborn, it appears that the intelligence of a fleet of Spanish ships having joined the French squadron under Richery, is wholly destitute of truth.

American Intelligence.

PORTLAND, *January* 28.

FROM EUROPE.

Saturday night last, arrived here the Fame, Capt. Jordan, 68 days from St. ... He informs, that a packet arrived at ... two days before he sailed, in three days from England—she brought the account of the ... of 14 English India men, off cape Good ... a French squadron. Just before Capt. ... left Lisbon, our Consul there informed ... they had received accounts of the defeat of the Austrian army—the accounts of the defeat the French had arrived a few days before these, and the Court of Portugal had ordered rejoicings, but their joy by this reverse of fortune, was turned into mourning. The ... an army had got the advantage of the French and pursued them across the Rhine, but the French being met by reinforcements, turned upon the Austrians, pursued them across the Rhine, with immense slaughter, and were in pursuit of them. Great talk of peace, &c.

A very large privateer schooner ... mounting 30 heavy pieces of cannon, is cruising in the bay of Biscay, and has made very great havoc with the English and Portuguese trade; her object is to destroy all she meets, and land the prisoners on the nearest coast. She has put to Bourdeaux.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

Captain Gardner, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Boston, confirms the accounts of the capture of that territory by the English, and that they have from 3 to 4000 troops there. He mentions also the arrival of news of the capture of Ceylon, as before announced; and of the report that an expedition against Batavia the capital of of the Dutch dominions in India was in contemplation.—That the English having received information by the capture of a Dutch packet, of a considerable fleet of Dutch India men about to sail for Europe, had dispatched all the ships of war at the cape to intercept them—and that the English treated the Americans very civilly, but would not allow them to take cargoes on board at the cape.

We learn that a formidable army of Blacks amounting to 12,000 men under the command of a negro who calls himself General Pompey, have collected in the Island of Hispaniola, and that they had demanded of General Rigaud, a quantity of provisions, which he refused unless general Pompey would consent to act under a national officer. This he would not agree to alledging that he was commissioned by Santhonax and Polverel—and immediately joined the English against the republicans, whom they were massacreing wherever they could find them.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *February* 2.

A petition from a number of the citizens of Northumberland county, praying a law may be passed authorising them to raise a sum of money by way of lottery to improve a road to Sunbury was read, and by special order was read a second time, and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

The bill for the instruction of youth which was made the order of the day, was postponed until Thursday next.

The report of the petition of David Mead which was likewise the order of the day was postponed until Friday next.

THURSDAY, *February* 4.

The house took up the order of the day on the report of the committee on the part of the Governor's message which relates to the uncultivated lands, and after some debate the house adjourned without taking a question.

FRIDAY, *February* 5.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on uncultivated lands, viz. "that it will not be expedient to take any measures respecting the lands north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, as the act entitled an act for the sale of the vacant lands within this Commonwealth, passed the 3d of April, 1792, is in its principle calculated for the real benefit of the state," and after a lengthy debate and a substitute, and an amendment offered, the report was adopted 25 to 24.

SATURDAY, *February* 6.

The report of the committee on the petition of David Mead, was taken up, and after a lengthy debate, the first part of the debate was agreed to; viz. That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising and directing the board of property to proceed agreeably to the provision of an act passed the 28th of March, 1787, entitled, "an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called Connecticut claimants, lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne," and for other purposes therein mentioned; in granting relief to such persons as would now be entitled to relief under the ninth section thereof, in the same manner and under the same terms, as if the said act had not been suspended and repealed. The other part of the report was on motion postponed, and the house adjourned.

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given in Autumn.

Farms appertaining to Mount Vernon Eſtate, in Virginia; four in number; adjoining the Manſion Houſe Farm. Leaſes will be given for the term of fourteen years, to real *farmers of* good *reputation, and none others need apply.*

THE largeſt of theſe, called River farm, contains 1207 acres of ploughable land; of which are in ſeven fields, nearly of a ſize, and under good fences; 212 acres (in the incloſure) are, generally, in a common graſs paſture; and 116 more, are in five graſs lots and an orchard (of the beſt grafted fruit) all of them contiguous to the dwelling houſe and barn. On the premiſes, are a comfortable dwelling houſe (in which the overlooker reſides) having three rooms below, and one or two above; an old barn (now in uſe) and a brick one building 60 by 45 feet, beſides ends and wings, ſufficient for ſtabling 20 working horſes, and as many oxen; and an excellent brick dairy, with a never failing ſpring in the middle of it. Thirty black labourers (men and women) being the uſual number which have been employed on this farm, are, with their children, warmly lodged chiefly in houſes of their own building. The ſoil is a loam, more inclined to clay than ſand, and with ſlight dreſſings, yields grain well, particularly wheat. It is incompaſſed on two ſides by the river Patowmack, and on a third by a navigable creek, with inlets therefrom, in a variety of places, and an inexhauſtible fund of rich mud for manure, or compoſt. The waters abound with a variety of fiſh and wild fowl; and one or more ſhad and herring fiſheries might be eſtabliſhed thereon.

Next in ſize is Union farm (ſo called from the annexation of two together). This has alſo ſeven fields, nearly equal in ſize, and containing in the aggregate, 841 acres of ploughable land; beſides 67 acres of mowable meadow; principally of reclaimed ſwamps of the richeſt ſorts; and four lots of 10 acres each, deſignated for clover, by the fences. On the premiſes are a comfortable (though ſmall) dwelling houſe, in which the ſuperintendant of the eſtate reſides; with kitchen and other convenient houſes, very pleaſantly ſituated on the river. In the center of the farm there is a new houſe with two rooms below, and two above (inhabited by the overlooker of the farm). Covering of the ſame kind, and for about the ſame number of labourers and their families, as at the other farm, belong to this; and perhaps one of the beſt and moſt convenient barns of the kind in America, for grain (in and out of the ſtraw) and for the accommodation of ſtock of all kinds, working horſes and oxen. The ſoil of this farm is not unlike the laſt, but rather more tenacious. There is one excellent ſhad and herring fiſhery appertaining thereto, with convenient houſes for ſalting and barrelling them up; and another which has been, and might again be, uſed to advantage. This farm being bounded by the river and a navigable creek for a conſiderable extent, abounds, as the other does, with the ſame kind of inlets, and reſources of mud; and fowl, &c.

Adjoining to the laſt mentioned farm, and at the head of the creek which bounds the ſame, is Dogue Run farm; conſiſting of 500 acres of ploughable land in ſeven fields, differing but little in ſize: with 132 acres of meadowable graſs in ſeveral incloſures; part of which being of the richeſt reclaimed ſwamps remain permanently in graſs; the other part to alternately in graſs and grain. On the premiſes are, a new dwelling houſe occupied by the overlooker (warm and comfortable though ſmall); with covering for twenty odd black labourers and their families; a large brick barn with an open circular floor for threſh, or tread on, through which the ſheaves paſſes to a floor below where it is alſo ſecure, and ready for winnowing; ſtabling for thirty odd working horſes and oxen within the barn; and covering for other kinds of ſtock, all entirely new. The ſoil of this farm is a good loam, rather lighter than thoſe of the preceding.

The fourth farm is called Muddy Hole; and has the ſame number of fields with the reſt; beſides four graſs lots of five acres each ſurrounding the barn and ſtables: the whole containing together 476 acres of ploughable land. The overlooker's houſe is ſmall, and indifferent; the cover of the labourers ſimilar to thoſe which have been already mentioned; and ſufficient for fifteen or more of their families. The barn (which is of wood) and ſtables for eight or ten horſes, are good. The ſoil has a greater mixture of ſand in it, than either of the other farms, and is of a thinner quality.

Theſe four farms with the woodland appertaining to the tract, make altogether upwards of eight thouſand acres; the whole of which are incloſed by a poſt and rail fence with the tide water of the river and creeks. The farms, and every field belonging to them, are as level as a farmer would deſire, and without ſtones or ſtumps to impede the plough or harrow. They are diſtant from Alexandria about eight, from the Federal City twelve, and from Georgetown ſixteen miles by land, and the ſame by water; at each of which places there are ready markets, and good prices for every article the farms produce.

As theſe farms are large, and can ſuit a few only in their preſent extent, there is a diſpoſition favorable on my part, to divide them into lots of any ſize, correſponding as nearly as may be with the preſent fields; many of which are ditched and hedged; provided an aſſociation of reſpectable farmers could agree in the partition; and would erect, at their own expence on thoſe lots that would be ſeparated from the preſent buildings, ſuch conveniences as would accommodate, and content themſelves. As an inducement to them to encounter this expence, and that many, rather than a few induſtrious farmers may be accommodated thereby, I would add three years to the length of the leaſes of thoſe lots on which there would be no buildings. It is to be underſtood, however, that the aſſociation muſt be complete before the diviſion of any farm will be made, or a part thereof let.—And it is to be further underſtood, that the agreement for either of theſe farms as they now are, or if parcelled out, muſt, if rented at all this year, be entered into before the firſt of September (Auguſt would be ſtill better) becauſe, arrangements, and preparations for the enſuing crops muſt commence by that time, whether I rent, or retain them in my own occupancy.

Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE the ſuperintendant of that eſtate, and living thereon, will ſhew the premiſes, and give ſuch information as may be required relative to the terms on which they may be obtained: And as there is a ſketch of the farms in my poſſeſſion (in this city) ſhewing from actual and correct ſurveys their relative ſituations, with the figure and contents of each field, graſs lot, and meadow ground, from whence a more ſatisfactory view can be formed than an advertiſement may be deemed, it may be ſeen on application to my private ſecretary Mr. DANDRIDGE, and the terms known on which they may be had.

If the farms are let, the occupants may be accommodated on gentle and reaſonable terms, in a ſale of the ſtock which is upon the ſame; conſiſting of draught horſes, oxen, and working mules; black cattle, ſheep, and hogs; carts, ploughs (of the beſt kind) harrows, and every kind of implement, neceſſary on a farm. And they will be allowed the privilege of taking from the woodland neceſſary fuel, and timber for repairing fences, &c. under certain reſtrictions to be agreed on, and inſerted in the leaſes.

Beſides theſe farms, which have been in my own occupation, there are ſmaller lots of arable land adjoining thereto, which may alſo be had on the terms beforementioned; together with a merchant mill ſituated within the general incloſure. This mill works two pair of ſtones, one pair of which (of the beſt French burr) are employed in the manufacture of wheat, the other pair, of Cologne, are deſignated for country work. Evans's patent machine for hoiſting and cooling flour (erected either by himſelf or brother) rolling ſcreens, fans, boulting cloths, &c. &c. (all worked by water) are complete.—The tide flows up to the mill tail, and boats deliver and receive their lading at the door, from whence it is hoiſted by water into the garners above. Near the mill is a comfortable houſe and convenient garden, &c. for the miller; and a commodious ſhop within 60 yards of them for coopers. If deſired, 30 or 40 acres of tillable land may be had with the mill.

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FOR SALE,

The following LANDS, viz.

On the Ohio River, in four Tracts.

The FIRST,	Called Round Bottom, is about 15 miles below Wheeling, a little above Capenon, and oppoſite to Pipe creek; bounded by the river in a circular form for 2 miles & 120 poles containing	587 acres.
SECOND,	Is the firſt large bottom below the mouth of the Little Kanhawa, beginning 3 or 4 miles therefrom, & about 12 or 15 miles below Marietta. Its breath on the river is 5 miles and 120 poles, and contents	2314
THIRD,	Is about 20 miles ſtill lower down; being the 4th large bottom on the S. E. ſide the river, below the Little Kanhawa. It is bounded by the river 3 miles & 52 poles, and is furniſhed (as I have been informed) with an excellent mill ſeat, contents	2448
FOURTH,	Is the next large bottom (on the ſame ſide of the river) and a little above the Great Bend thereof; its breadth on the river is 5 miles & 70 poles, and contents	4395
	Total on the Ohio, S. E. ſide thereof	9744

On the Great Kanhawa, in four Tracts.

The FIRST,	Is on the weſt ſide of the river, beginning within 2 or 3 miles of its confluence with the Ohio; about the ſame diſtance from the town of Mount Pleaſant, & about 6 or 8 from Gallipolis. It borders on the river 17 miles and 51 poles, and contains	10990
SECOND,	Is on the eaſt ſide of the river a little higher up and bounded thereby 12 miles 227 poles, containing	7276
THIRD	Is at the conflux of the Kanhawa and Cole rivers (weſt ſide of the former) & in the fork thereof, & bounded by the two rivers 5 miles & 88 poles, contents	2000
FOURTH,	Is on the eaſt ſide, nearly oppoſite to the laſt mentioned, 6 miles and 19 poles contents	3000
	Total on Kanhawa	23266

As it is not more preſumable than it is wiſhed, that all who are inclinable to become purchaſers of theſe lands will themſelves, or by agents in whom they can confide, examine them critically; nothing more be ſaid, relative to them, than that they may be conſidered as the cream of the country in which they lye, being the richeſt in-land lands on the two rivers, to the extent that has been enumerated; that is, in the aggregate 57 miles. That they were ſurveyed before any ſettlements or grants of land were made therein. That all of them are patented in my name, many years ago, ſome near 25; and, that the titles to them are indiſputable.

In addition to the above, the following Tracts are for Sale alſo: viz.

On the LITTLE MIAMI, upper ſide within a mile of the Ohio.		830 acres.
	About 7 miles up the ſaid Miami	977
	And 10 miles from the mouth thereof	1235
	Total on L. Miami	3042
In KENTUCKY: On the rough branch of Green river, are two tracts adjoining each other one containing 3, the other 2000 acres		5000

Of theſe five laſt mentioned tracts I have no other knowledge than what is derived from the reports of the ſurveyors, made on the premiſes; ſome 8, and others 12 and 13 years ſince; which certify that they are lands of the firſt quality. The three firſt are near to, if not adjoining (the river only ſeparating them) the grant made to Judge Symms and others, between the two Miami's; and being in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati and Fort Waſhington, cannot, from their ſituation, (if the quality of the ſoil is correctly ſtated) be otherwiſe than valuable. Thoſe lying on Green river in Kentucky, beſides being fertile and well watered, are ſaid to contain an extenſive and valuable bank of iron ore; the working of which would be of public utility, as well as private advantage. And moreover, as the population in that of the ſtate is encreaſing rapidly, the value of theſe lands muſt increaſe proportionally.

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The Terms on which all the Lands herein offered for Sale may be purchaſed, are

One fourth of the coſt to be paid when the bargains are concluded, and the conveyances ſhall be made.

The other three-fourths in five years, with intereſt, annually, and punctually paid.

A mortgage upon the premiſes, will be taken for ſecuring payment of the unpaid principal ſum, at the end of the above term of five years; and unqueſtionable ſecurity for the punctual payment of the intereſt on the day, in every year that it ſhall become due, at the place of my reſidence; or to any agent I may appoint; or to be depoſited in ſuch bank or banks as ſhall be agreed.

As theſe lands, particularly on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa, are unqueſtionably among the moſt valuable on the weſtern waters; and I am willing to allow time to explore them, I will enter into *no* contracts for *any* part of them until the firſt of September next; but will receive propoſals at any time previous thereto. On *that* day a preference will be given to the perſon or perſons who ſhall have made the higheſt offers; provided they are adequate to the real value of the land, and the terms herein mentioned are ſtrictly entered into, and compliance therewith is ſecured.

The plots, and ſurveyors report, of *all* theſe lands, may be ſeen by any who are inclined to become advanturers in the purchaſe of any or all of them by applying to Mr. DANDRIDGE.

G°. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, February 1ſt, 1796.

Pittsburgh, February 27

On Monday laſt the Anniverſary of the Birth-day of the PRESIDENT of the United States was celebrated at this place. The day was announced by a diſcharge of Artillery from Fort Fayette, and in the evening a ſplendid Ball at Morrow's Hotel was attended by a numerous and reſpectable collection of citizens.

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Within this week or ten days paſt the public attention has been wholly engroſſed on the ſubject of the lands weſt of the Allegheny river—the number of people that have begun improvements and ſettlements on thoſe lands, is inconceivable. Scarcely a tract within 12 or 14 miles of this place, but what is taken poſſeſſion of—no reſpect is paid to title, as it is generally conſidered that an actual ſettler at this time will hold the land.

From Weſtmoreland county we learn, that the ſame rage is prevailing.

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THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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The *NEW THEATRE* over the Allegheny was opened early laſt ſeaſon under the direction of the Managers of the Population Company. The principal characters were ably ſupported by many of the leading and knowing ones of the State. The following pieces were repreſented with burſts of applauſe.

The Man in the Moon.
The Joblander.
Trip to Preſqu'iſle.
The Pre-emption, or Flats of Le Bœuf.
The Benevolent Jew, or Generous Churchwarden.
The Improvement, an old Farce, altered from the original of William Penn.
The Padlock, with overtures and accompaniments truly original.

The Dreſſes, Scenery, and Decorations, entirely new. Tranſparent Paintings, with ſhades after the Italian manner, were towards the cloſe of the Seaſon exhibited with aſtoniſhing effect, the colours ſo well applied as to be perfectly ſeen through. The Vaultings, Sommerſets, Flip-flaps, and Ground Tumblings were admirably executed, with ſome new Feats on the Slack Rope ſuperior to any thing before exhibited in the United States, not excepting the daſhes of Robert *Spinacutta* in the Geneſee, or Judge *Sully* in Georgia, or any thing *t'other Side the Gutter*. Tickets were had of Meſſrs. Grab & Co. Cheapſide.—Boxes 3/9. Pit 1/10 1-2. Gallery 11*d*.

The Managers having ſome time ſince removed to the Old Theatre, Philadelphia, the New Stage has been occupied by ſeveral Strolling Companies in ſucceſſion, who (as was roundly aſſerted of the company that lately repreſented the Tragic Comedy call'ed the Inſurrection) it is ſaid have no Managers. They are nevertheleſs getting up ſome new Pieces, part of which are now in reheartal, viz.

The Actual Settlement or Eleven Points gained.
Like Maſter like Man.
The Landlord Ouſted.
Who's the Dupe.
Catch as Catch can.
High Life below Stairs.

From the characters of many of the actors much entertainment may be expected, and although the taſte of the whole audience may not be fully gratified, there is little doubt of the Gallery being much diverted by Lofty Tumbling, and the old faſhioned amuſement of the *Tight Rope*. Tickets are now to be had, gratis, at the ſign of the Bird in the Hand worth two in the Buſh.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

A Proclamation.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hands and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Allegheny, George Wallace, and John M'Dowell, Eſqrs. Judges of the ſame court, Juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and preſentment made or taken for or concerning all treaſons, murders, and all ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors which have been or ſhall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the ſaid county, and to deliver the goal of the ſaid county of all the priſoners which are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, and to the theriff of the county aforeſaid directed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at the Court Houſe in the town of Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday in March next then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the ſaid County, be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, &c. to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 20th day of February, 1796.

JAMES SEMPLE, Sheriff.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 25.

MOLLEVAULT, in the name of the Commission of the colonies, caused by a decree for release of SANTHONAX, civil Commissioner at St. Domingo, as discharged of all the accusation laid on him by the colonists.

The report of the great colonial business will be printed, distributed and sent to be discussed in the legislative body.

AUBERMENIL would have the seal of the public to be a bee hive.

BARCELLON observed that the bees were merly the arms of the King of France.

decree on the dress of the legislators, and other public functionaries.

The National Convention after hearing ir committee of public instruction, Decrees:

ART. I. All the stuffs and cloths used for dress of the public officers, ought to be what is raised on the territory of the republic, or of national fabric.

II. The dress of public officers is regulated after the following manner:

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

COUNCIL of 500.

A long white gown, a blue girdle, scarlet cloak (all of woolen) and cap of blue velvet.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

Their garments in the same form; the gown of blue violet, scarlet girdle, cloak white (woolen) velvet cap of the same color the gown.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The executive directory shall have two dresses, the one for its ordinary functions, the other for the representation of the national festivals, &c.

THEIR ORDINARY DREES.

A coat cloak with facing and sleeves colively orange and red faced with white, richly embroidered in gold on the out side & the facing. Vest long and cross worked, white and embroidered with gold white pantaloons (all of silk) round black hat, cocked one side, and ornamented with a colored plume. The sword to be worn in a belt over the vest the colour of the belt, bright orange colour.

FULL DRESS.

Blue coat cloak, the belt, lively orange colour.

SECRETARIES OF THE SAME DIRECTORY.

The same dress as those of the directory; when in their common dress, all in black, a branch of black feathers with a red plume in the middle. A seal hanging down as a sash on their breast.

MINISTERS

Their garments in the same form as that of the executive directory; the upper part black: lining; facing, waistcoat and overalls, of scarlet colour: the scarf in white girdle the whole in silk and enriched with embroidrings of coloured silk) black hat with a branch of black feathers, and a black belt.

MESSENGERS OF STATE.

Long and white waistcoat, blue girdle, blue overalls, short blue cloak, red facings; and black hat, adorned with a white plume mixt with blue and red; small boots.

USHERS.

Long black waistcoat; black breeches and stockings, or overalls; a red scarf worn as a girdle, red cap ornamented with a red plume black stick with an ivory apple, of the height of the man; a little black mantle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

The same dress as that of the legislative body; this dress is entirely white as well as the cap, it will be adorned with a tri-coloured band.

The robe and the cap of the two public accusers serving this court, will be of a light blue, red girdle and white mantle.

TRIBUNAL OF CASSATION.

The same dress as that of the legislative body, the robe and cap of a light blue, the mantle white, and the girdle red.

The commissary of the executive directory belonging to the tribunal, will be dressed in the same manner as the executive directory, his dress will be entirely black.

N. B. All the commissioners of the executive directory, employed in the tribunals, will have the same dress.

TRIBUNALS OF CORRECTIONAL, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE

The members of these tribunals shall be dressed as they are now; distinctive marks shall be given to them according to their private functions, namely:

FOR THE TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL JUSTICE.

A little silver bundle without an axe, hanging down on the breast with a blue ribbon striped with red and white.

FOR THE CRIMINAL TIBUNALS.

A bundle with an axe hanging down as a fasces, and a red ribbon striped with blue and white.

FOR THE CIVIL TRIBUNAL.

A silver eye, likewise suspended by a white ribbon, striped with red and blue.

JUDGES OF THE PEACE.

No particular dress; but they will wear as a distinctive mark, an olive branch of metal hanging on their breasts with a red ribbon having small blue and red stripes; they will carry in their hands a black stick of the heighth of the man, at the top of it shall be an ivory apple, on which, a black eye shall be engraved.

TREASURERS.

A common black coat, on the left side a small key embroidered with gold.

THE *subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he intends removing to* ELIZABETH TOWN, *on the Monongahela, the first day of April next, where he will carry on the* SADDLER *Business in its various branches, those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on punctuality and dispatch.*

Those who have accounts against him are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and those indebted are desired to make payment before the above date as there can no longer time be given by me.

SAMUEL SHANNON.

Greensburgh, February 16, 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm at Washington's Bottom, Fayette county, in October last, a likely red and white Cow, 5 years old, neither ear mark or brand to be seen. She was bought out of Col. Canon's drove a few weeks before. Any person giving information where said Cow may be had, shall be rewarded and all reasonable charges paid by

ISRAEL SHREVE.

January 4, 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber at Washington's Bottom, Fayette county, some time last month, a Bay Mare, near 14 hands high, no brand, one eye nearly blind. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES.

January 4. 1796.

SAMUEL BOYD,

IS *just opening for Sale at the dwelling house of Col.* John Perry, *near the mouth of Turtle creek, a very general assortment of* DRY GOODS, *suitable for the present and approaching season; also, Groceries, China, Queens Ware, Pewter, Sadlery, Cutlery, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Carpenters Tools, Books well assorted, Window Glass, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.*

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Merchantable country produce.

January 26, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen from the subscriber in Allegheny county, Plumb township, near Dirty Camp, on the night of the 2d instant, a Sorrel* MARE, *with a white mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder* I. K. *the near hind pasture thicker than the other, and halts on that leg when road fast, very spirited, a natural trotter, about* 14 *hands and an half high. Whoever takes up said Mare and secures her so that the owner may get her again, and apprehends the thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

ROBERT HUSTON.

December 8, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, situate in Westmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's station: these lands are of the first rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill seat. Also, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, near the Ohio For terms apply to the subscriber at No. 145, Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and selling Real and Personal Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does business by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and soldiers in the late army in the war with Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 31, 1795. 9t.

WILLIAM EARL,

HAS this day received a quantity of MERCHANDIZE, among which is the following articles, viz.—*Best Rifle Powder, Shot, Sheet Copper and Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Copper Kettles, Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, best London Pewter,* and a general assortment of *Carpenters Tools,* which he sells at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1796.

ALL *persons having unsettled accounts or contracts with ELLIOT & WILLIAMS are requested to file their accounts with their agent* JAMES NAILOR, *at Pittsburgh, in order that the said accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the said Elliot and Williams, which being done, further notice will be published at what time attendance can be given at Pittsburgh to adjust and settle all accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation containing 100 acres, situate one mile from Small's mill, on the Monongahela river, and 7 miles from Pittsburgh, there is 20 acres cleared and under good fence, 4 of which is meadow; there is a house and barn on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD PETTYGREW.

Allegheny county, January 7, 1796.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Taylor trade wanted. Enquire as above.

Delivered to me as a stray, a strawberry roan Mare, about 12 hands high, supposed to be six years old, no brand or mark perceivable, was taken up by Archibald Bruce, on Big Sugar creek, a branch of French creek. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Wood-ranger for Allegheny county.

February 4. 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claims against the estate of WILLIAM WITHROW, late deceased, to exhibit their accounts properly attested, within one year from this date, otherwise they will be excluded. Those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

RACHEL WITHROW, Executrix.
HENRY WESTBAY, } Executors.
MAT. JAMISON, }

Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, February 2, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, two Steers, one of them black and white, the other brindled, with a hole and a piece cut out of the off ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

ROBERT HAYS.

Charlie Creek Feb 10. 1796

WANTED,

By the Subscriber, in Union Town

JOURNEYMEN NAILORS AND APPRENTICE BOYS.

Any person or persons wanting NAILS, can be furnished at a short notice, with any kind, and at as low a rate as the nature of the business will admit of.

ZADOC WALKER.

January 29, 1796.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that whereas Elizabeth, my wife, has, by the persuasion of Thomas Gaddis left my bed and board without any just cause, I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

his
SADORIOUS § SLOOP.
mark.

January 16, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, some time after last harvest, a year old red Heifer, without any mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1st, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, the 15th of January last, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a sadler by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coating coat and overalls, a corduroy vest, and jean jacket with sleeves, and overalls of the same, two new shirts of country linen, and a felt hat. Whoever delivers said apprentice to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5, 1796.

STOP THIEF!

WAS ran away with the 16th January, inst. by a certain THOMAS HUNT, a Bay HORSE, from the subscriber's team, as said Hunt was returning from Greensburgh, where he had been with a load of goods. Hunt says his parents live in the Forks of Yough, where he says he has a wife and two children; his age about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, fair hair, which he commonly wears tied, grey or blue eyes, has a sleepy look, and when spoken to appears confused. The Horse is about 15 hands high, and will be 5 years old in the spring, has a large head, and rather small eyes, with a small star in his forehead, his mane is cut short on the near side, but on the off side part of it hangs down, his hams are much worn by the geers. Whoever shall secure the said Horse so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward and reasonable expernces, and TWENTY DOLLARS if the said Hunt shall also be secured in any jail.

JOHN M'CARTNEY.

Bedford Town, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of William Cochran, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts, properly adjusted, before the first day of March next: and all persons that are indebted to said estate by bond, note, or book account, are requested to pay off the same on or before the 10th of March next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

MARGARET COCHRAN, Admin.
ROBERT COCHRAN, } *Administrs.*
JOHN COCHRAN, }

Derry township, Westmoreland county, January 22, 1796.

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT *to the last Will and Testament of General Roberdeau, deceased, will be sold, the following* TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

One Tract containing 500 acres, lying on Plumb creek, in Allegheny county, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Gen. O'Hara, and Mr. Jacob Haymaker.

Another Tract containing 300 acres, on the waters of Turtle creek, in the aforesaid county, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by land of Colonel Davidson and others.

And also another Tract, containing 300 acres, in the county of Westmoreland, 22 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoing lands of Col. Irwin and Mr. Conrad Stitler. For terms of Sale apply at Col. John Irwin's in Westmoreland county to

JOHN MOORE, Agent for the Executors.

January 14, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received